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THE NUR AF SHAN

Vol. IX.

LUDHIANA:—November 24th, 1905.

No 47.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 16.

All accounts from Russia show that a conclusive struggle between autocracy and revolution has begun.

Some 59,000 men are now on strike.

A Hooligan outbreak in St. Petersburg is feared every moment and the situation is so grave that the British Embassy is arranging to send off British single women, governesses, etcetera, and those choosing to remain will do so at their own risk.

The union of professional men has decided to strike to further political aims.

Baron Hayashi was entertained at a banquet last night by the London Chamber of Commerce.

In a speech he made he said that since the termination of the war the Japanese had resolved to do everything to secure peace. He intended to remain in England many years.

A German committee has been formed in Berlin to provide luxuries for 1,800 Japanese prisoners who shortly traverse Germany from Russia.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

After the Viceroy's departure Lord Minto will proceed with the Governor of Bombay to the Secretariat, where the Royal Commission appointing Lord Minto Viceroy will be read and His Excellency will take his seat in Council, the new Viceroy then driving back to Government House.

Calcutta, Nov. 16.

Captain Donaldson, Brigade-Major, Bannu Brigade, was shot by a Ghazi this morning on the borders of Bannu Cantonment, receiving a very dangerous wound the bullet lodging in his lungs.

The Ghazi has been captured.

London, Nov. 16.

Count de Witte has issued an appeal to the factory hands in which he says: "Brothers, return to your work. Pity your wives and children. Do not heed evil counsellors. Listen to the man who loves you and will do his utmost to give effect to the Emperor's solicitude in your behalf. Give us time!"

London, Nov. 17.

A Ukase of the Tsar orders measures to facilitate the redemption of lands by peasants. The redemption tax which the peasants now pay will be abolished in 1907.

London, Nov. 16.

Lord Roberts, in a lecture at the Oxford Union on our North Western Frontier, said that it would be a fatal blow to our prestige if the natives of India were allowed to believe that England needed help from Japan to protect her frontier.

Prince Charles of Denmark has formally accepted the throne.

London, Nov. 17.

Prince Charles and Princess Maud of Denmark will enter Christiania on the 25th instant. There will be great rejoicings at every coast town and Norway sends vessels to accompany the men-of-war bringing their Majesties from Copenhagen to Christiania.

London, Nov. 18.

The Powers have presented the Porte with a final note on the subject of financial control in Macedonia as arranged.

London, Nov. 16.

His Majesty the King, while out shooting at Windsor this afternoon, trod in a rabbit hole and slightly injured his right leg above the ankle. His Majesty drove back to the castle and was able to walk to his room.

London, Nov. 17.

It appears that the King tore a tendon above the ankle. His Majesty fell with such force as to splinter the stock of his gun. He is doing well and not suffering more pain than is to be expected.

London, Nov. 16.

The insurgents in Crete have agreed to surrender their arms.

Calcutta, Nov. 17.

Captain Donaldson, Brigade-Major, Bannu, who was shot at by a Ghazi has succumbed to his injuries. His assailant was a fanatical Sali-ul-Ilm belonging to the Sultani Shahi Khel Mahsuds.

Captain Donaldson, with other officers of the station, had gone out to meet the 31st Punjab Infantry on their arrival in Bannu. He was shot at close range, his assailant having concealed himself behind a low wall just outside the cantonment.

The fanatic was promptly tried under the Murderous Outrage Act and executed.

London, Nov. 20.

A Daily Telegraph despatch from Tokio says that the Anglo-Tibetan treaty has been signed.

It is believed that England acknowledges Chinese sovereignty over Tibet in return for which China pays an indemnity.

Korea and Japan have signed a convention transferring Korean diplomacy to Tokio and providing a Japanese Governor-General a Seoul.

Japan promises when Korea is sufficiently developed to restore her diplomatic rights.

The Zemstvo Congress, representing 39 Zemstvos and 29 municipalities, have met at Moscow, the Liberal leaders attending.

The speakers emphasized the anomaly of the freedom granted in the Imperial manifesto and the Government's repressive policy. Their Majesties King Edward and the King of Greece arrived at Buckingham Palace to-day.

King Edward was limping slightly.

London, Nov. 21.

Russia appears to be quieting down generally. St. Petersburg is resuming its normal life.

The wholesale exodus from Odessa and Southern Russia continues. The colonization societies at Odessa are besieged by ruined Jews seeking assistance to emigrate.

The troubles with the two Russian transports of Nagasaki have been settled and the Japanese police withdrawn but torpedo boats are still watching. One transport with 1,200 men has already sailed.

There are indications that the Sultan is disposed to yield after his fruitless appeal to the Kaiser.

The international fleet is assembling in the Piraeus. Each Power is sending two war ships except Germany which has no ship in the Mediterranean.

London, Nov. 20.

The noted Hottentot leader Witboi has been killed while attacking a German Convoy.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Light, that followest all my way,
I yield my flickering torch to thee;
My heart restores its borrowed ray,
That in thy sunshine's blaze its day
May brighter, fairer be."

The coming of the Prince and Princess of Wales to visit the people of India over which they may be one day the supreme rulers, marks an era in her history. Lord Curzon retires from the viceroyalty after a most brilliant career. Lord Minto after a distinguished career in many places comes to take up the responsibilities of the viceregal office. The people seem to have awakened to the need of earnest efforts to further domestic manufacture and art. Under these varied conditions the coming of the future Emperor and empress seems most appropriate and cannot but have an important bearing upon the welfare of India's people. We are exceedingly gratified to observe that in the progress of the Royal tour the claims of the Great King of Kings have a place. The Lord's Day is recognized as a day of rest.

We unite with the people of India in their hearty welcome of the Royal visitors. Elsewhere we give the main particulars as to the reception planned at our Panjab Capital.

With so much of joy and peace in the Empire, it makes one sad to read of the scenes of turmoil and bloodshed in Russia. It looks as if nothing would satisfy the revolutionists but the life blood of the autocrats who have ruled so long with a heavy hand. Every concession to them only whets the appetite for more. It looks as if much fighting and bloody warring would take place before a constitution, satisfactory to all, can be formed. Indeed, it is not improbable that the history of the French Republic may be written again in Russia.

We are glad to see the following telegrams in the *G. and M. Gazette* of today:

From Sir Harnam Singh, Jullunder City: "The Indian Christian community begs to offer hearty and loyal welcome to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their arrival in India."

From Sir W. Lawrence, Bombay, Malabar: "The Prince and Princess of Wales direct me to thank you for your kind telegram."

We do not always agree with Mrs. Besant, but no one can fail to admire her courage and tact in her efforts to edu-

cate Indian youth. Recently, some of the students of the Benares college endeavoured to imitate their compatriots of Culeutta by coming to school in mourning dress for the partition of Bengal. Mrs. Besant declined to permit anything of the kind in College whereupon some of her erst-while admirers were much offended. Mrs. Besant explains her position in the following terms:

"Now as regards the students I hold that students should not be permitted to enter the arena of party politics while pursuing their studies. The excitement of party struggles indisposes the lads for steady application, and youth runs into wild excesses where maturer men remain staid. Political struggles are for men, not for boys, and the hot blood of youth is not to be utilized by politicians to create public ferment and put pressure upon governments. When asked by the Head Master of the Central Hindu College School what it was best to do in the event of boys coming in mourning dress to the School, I advised him to give leave of absence to any boy whose father asked for it, but not to allow a political demonstration in the School. When some lads came in undressed, and I was asked to explain to them that they could not be admitted, I went to them and asked: 'Why do you want to come in mourning?' 'To protest against the Government,' was the answer. 'No protest against the Government is allowed within College limits,' was my reply. 'It is the order of our superiors' said a boy. 'I know no superiors within these walls,' I answered, 'except the Governing Body and the Teachers. Outside the College, you obey your father; inside the College, the rules of the place.' I then told them that the duty of the students was to study, and when they had trained their mind and bodies and went out into the world then they would take up the man's duty as citizen; that the Central Hindu College was an educational and not a political institution, and that no party political demonstrations would be allowed within its limits."

These are words of wisdom and the sooner all parents and teachers act upon their spirit the better for India.

The Swadesh movement in the Panjab and we trust also in most parts of India is assuming a form of rational endeavor to promote Domestic Economy and so to advance the cultivation of Indian art and manufacture.

We think this is most fortunate and wish all such effort great success. If the millions of pounds now locked up uselessly in the jewels of India could be made a working capital for the establishment of factories and business concerns throughout India there would be hope for the millions of the unemployed classes everywhere. There are

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towns like Ludhiana where the railways are placing them in a position to reestablish their industries and so become the centres of manufacturing interest from whose mills and stores should go forth to all parts the products of their labour and investment. Indeed, we are free to say for Ludhiana that unless her enterprising citizens seize this opportunity to adjust themselves to the new conditions of trade consequent upon her becoming a railway centre she may lose the opportunity altogether. This is no doubt true of many other cities.

May they all have wisdom and enterprise to act for the best. The prosperity of future generations depends upon what some men will do now.

The same principle works out in the spiritual life. A great spiritual movement is abroad in India. The miraculous power of God's Spirit is being seen at work in the Christian Church and by many non-Christian spectators. The seal of Heaven is being set upon the Gospel of Christ. If those who are brought under this influence refuse to rise up and act it out in the life and work of the Spirit which moves them they will by and by be left barren and fruitless. The future salvation and joy of millions in India depends to-day upon what those will do who are now under the influence of God's Spirit. May Indians hear the cry "Awake, Awake! Oh India, Thy King has come."

You never get to the end of Christ's words. There is something in them always behind. They pass into proverbs, they pass into laws, they pass into doctrines, they pass into consolations; but they never pass away and, after all the use that is made of them, they are still not exhausted.—Dean Stanley.

As a man binds a tender sapling to a stake that the wind may not wrench it; or throws out an anchor into the boiling sea, that the ship may be held by it; so must we bind our wavering hearts to the support of the Word of God, and stay the storm-tossed ship of our souls with the anchor of hope, that they may not sink. "My soul fainteth for thy salvation; but I hope in thy Word."

Reflect that it is only the fervent and diligent soul that is prepared for all duty and all events; that it is greater toil to resist evil habits and violent passions than to sweat at the hardest bodily labor; that he who is not careful to resist and subdue small sins will insensibly fall into greater, and that thou shalt always have joy in the evening if thou hast spent the day well.—Thomas a Kempis.

In the spiritual world a man is measured not by his genius, but by his likeness to God.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will arrive in Bombay on the 9th November, and the next two and a half months will see the Royal party travelling practically in every part of the country.

His Royal Highness George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O., is the heir-apparent of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, and was born at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, just seventeen months after his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence.

The two brothers were greatly attached to each other all through boyhood, and entered the navy together as cadets, June 5th, 1877. Two years were spent on the training ship *Britannia*, and then Prince George, accompanied by his brother, started for a three years' voyage round the world on board the *Bacante*. In May, 1883, His Royal Highness was made midshipman to the *Canada*, which was stationed on the North American coast. In the 1885 he was promoted to be lieutenant, after passing his examinations with distinctions, and in 1890 he was given the separate command of the gunboat *Thrush* on the West Indian station. He opened the Jamaica Industrial Exhibition during the same year, and in 1891 was made Commander. He visited Ireland in October, staying with the late Duke of Clarence in Dublin but unfortunately contracted a dangerous fever while there.

In 1892, through the lamentable death of his elder brother, he became the heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York. In May, 1893, his engagement to Princess Victoria May of Teck was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace, on July 6th, and was a most brilliant ceremony, attended by all the members of the Royal Family, by the King and Queen of Denmark, the Czar-witch, and other illustrious foreign guests. The University of Cambridge conferred their Honorary L. L. D. degree on His Royal Highness in June, 1894. A son, Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, was born to the royal pair on June 23rd, 1894; a second son, Prince Hilbert Frederick Arthur George, on December 14th, 1895; a daughter, Victoria, on April 25th, 1897; a third son, Henry, on March 31st, 1900; a fourth son, George, on December 20th, 1902; and a fifth son in 1905. The marriage is a singularly happy one, thus keeping up the tradition that Queen Victoria established of preserving an example of pure home life to the people.



The thirsty Israelite did not stop to criticize the water that gushed cool and refreshing from the rock. When the soul of a man is athirst it will come eagerly to the fountain of the water of life.

"But now the case assumed another aspect. A clattering and knocking and scraping was heard high up in the heavens, and, behold, thousands of storks were careering about, calling out all the storks from river, brook, and seashore, from tree top and chimney top, to prepare for the southward flight. A large body swept down low over San Stefano, and a deputation of four alighted to examine the disabled companion. After a time they rose into high air, made their report and all the storks went home. Their reappearance for their final flight was expected in about three or four days, when they would gather in full force, and,

"Come the best purpose at all tion, and his native two atten of bills call the village one turned thus honor one second flight. H The com rear guar him on flight. S miles to der," said it. They

following one solitary leader, they would take a lofty flight for tropic fields.

"Day after day, for two whole weeks the commodore waited for them, when, at length, they came in gathering flocks from as far as the eye could reach, probably from Roumelia, Macedonia, and it may be from the banks of the Danube. A large flock hovered low over the wounded mate, with a tremendous clattering of their big red bills. A few alighted and, after due examination and consultation, all departed but two stalwart fellows, who were commissioned to remain and share the fate of the wounded. They were the 'Christian commission' of the storks. Then one stork led off in a lofty, steady flight, with outstretched neck, toward the South, two others followed, three, and so on, until the base of the triangle thus formed was some hundreds of feet. Then flock after flock fell in and the long column at length disappeared.

"Commodore Porter resolved to give the three storks the best possible winter quarters. But it was not their purpose at all to stay. It was already very late for their migration, and when the wounded was again able to mount to his native home, the chimney top, it was evident that his two attendants were preparing for flight. A great clattering of bills called out the commodore, and the news ran through the village that the birds were going to take leave. Every one turned out to view the start. Never were storks before thus honored. They put off in direct line, the wounded one second. He could not quite maintain the level of their flight. He would certainly fall into the Sea of Marmora. The commodore followed them with his glass, and saw the rear guard at length come underneath the poor fellow, take him on his back and bear him high into the air for another flight. So they disappeared. 'They will have about fifty miles to fly on that line before they can find rest and fodder,' said the commodore, 'but those gallant fellows will do it. They will do it or all perish together.'"

BUILDING.

BY JAMES DUCKHAM.

We are building every day,
In a good or evil way.
And the structure, as it grows,
Must our inmost self disclose,
Till in every arch and line,
All our hidden faults outshine.
Do you ask what building this
That can show both pain and bliss,
That can be both dark and fair?
Lo! its name is character.
Build it well, whate'er you do!
Build it straight and strong and true,
Build it clean and high and broad,
Build it for the eye of God. —Ex.

"So be ours the faith that saveth,
Hope, that every trial braveth,
Love, that to the end endureth,
And through Christ the crown secureth."

—Bishop Doane.

THE "STONE MOUNTAIN" RESCUER.

In the year 1882, at the Stone Mountain, sixteen miles east of Atlanta, there occurred one of those brave, noble deeds which command the respect and appreciation of a nation.

On that afternoon a party of ladies from Decatur, including some friends from a distance, had ascended the mountain to witness the sunset. Two of its sides have a gradual ascent, but on the north the face of the mountain is an abrupt, vertical wall of rock, nine hundred feet or more in height, surmounted by some two hundred feet of further rise shaped like the crown of a ball or of an orange.

The party rested on the summit of the mountain; and the younger members played around. Soon little Emma—ten years old, was missed. The most careful search failed to find her, and the hours of the afternoon were wearing away. Concern deepened into anxiety, for no possible trace of the child could be found.

Happily, at this time, some one who was passing on the road below heard a cry, looked up and saw the child, hanging on a bush in a crevice eight hundred feet above him. Wandering around she had slipped on the rounded, ball-shaped top, had slid down to the precipice, and had fallen. By a kind providence, she had caught in a crevice and was held by the limb of a bush.

Speedily they carried the tidings to her mother on the mountain top. But how should she be rescued. Access to the child, either from below or from above, seemed impracticable.

In this emergency, Dr. George H. Goldsmith, a young man of twenty years, volunteered to make an effort. A dozen strong men ascended the mountain and fastened around him a strong, stout rope—some says several ropes—and let him down over the face of the precipice. Men in the fields below signalled to them as the position of the child, so that the descent might be accurate.

But when Dr. Goldsmith came opposite the child, he could not reach her. At that point the face of the mountain was concave, and the rescuer had to "work" back and forth (as boys do in a swing) before he could reach the child. Then at a signal, she jumped, was caught by him, and both were drawn in safety to the mountain top.

Dr. Goldsmith is no longer living. Little Emma is now in Georgia, and not forgetful of her brave rescuer.

Why have we taken space to narrate this incident? Because it presents, in a clear, vivid manner the obligations of the rescued one to him who imperiled his life for her.

Little Emma and her friends were not forgetful of her salvation at the hands of this young man. Far from it. At many times they gave expression to their gratitude. Indeed, how could they help it?

But are we always grateful? The Lord Jesus has done far more than this for each of us. Dr. Goldsmith underwent peril; Jesus underwent death for us. The one undertook peril with glory, for that child; Christ suffered disgrace far worse than death for each of us.

And yet, when we turn to some man with the suggestion that he render unto Christ the grateful service of a loving heart, he puts him off with cold indifference.

If the reader of these lines would have condemned indifference in the child that was rescued, will he himself practice indifference to his Saviour?

American Paper.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS.

'Tis excellent to have a giant's strength, but 'tis tyrannous to use it like a giant.

—Shakespeare.

The best thing to take people out of their own worries is to go to work and find out how other folks' worries are getting on.

—Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

When the devil tries our faith, it is that he may crush it or diminish it, but when God tries our faith, it is to establish or increase it.

—Marcus Rainsford.

If I covet any high grace,
It is this—upon my face,
Just to show an inner light
To illumine other's night.

—Anna Burnham Bryant.

The mere lapse of years is not life; knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence.

—Marcus Aurelius.

Every yielding to temptation weakens the power of resistance. Some portion of strength goes with every indulgence. When resistance becomes a habit the stronghold of the temper is overthrown.

The reward of kindness is a more lovable disposition and a wider vision of opportunity.

I SHALL BE SATISFIED.

BY ALBERT FRANK HOFFMANN.

Enthroned silence reigns : the midnight hour
Has come and gone, and a strange mystic power
Seems now to claim my spirit for its own ;
My soul would leave its house of clay behind,
Would flee upon the bosom of the wind,
Into ethereal depths, vast and unknown.
Yet, no, it were not best : the voice within
Speak to me, bidding me, amid the din
And strife of life, to bide for yet a while ;
To drink yet deeper of life's bitter cup,
That I may know, when I with him shall sup,
The true worth of my Father's gracious smile.
So let it be then, for, though sorely tried,
I know some day I shall be satisfied ;
For I shall see the splendor of his face ;
His kingdom truly them mine eyes shall see,
Cleansed, perfected, from earthly taint made free,
Not of myself but by the Father's grace.

—:o:—

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—Anon.

Four things a man must learn to do

If he would make his record true;

To think without confusion clearly,

To love his fellow-men sincerely,

To act from honest motives purely,

To trust in God and Heaven securely.

—Cowper.

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